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ever, are not free-lance correspondents in our sense of the word, but simply informers, devout Communists who denounce "anti-State" activities in letters to the editor. As a rule, these letters call attention to various kinds of local resistance, slow-downs in factories, excessive rejects, failure of grain deliveries, violence of the kulaks and their machinations against the kolkhozes, etc. These same people represent "public opinion" at the beginning of some important purge or political trial, when they write denunciatory letters demanding the most severe punishment for the defendants. The network of literary informers is good-sized: 4,937 such letters were received by the editor of Szabad Nép in 1951.

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The two radio stations of Hungary, both State-owned, are the Kossuth Rádió and Petőfi Rádió, formerly Budapest I and II. These stations feature, besides entertaining and instructive programs, a generous amount of propaganda: eight daily news broadcasts (bulletins of TASS and the MTI), the 7 o'clock reading of the editorial of the day's Szabad Nép, then a thirty-minute program taken from Radio Moscow on a particular aspect of Soviet civilization, and a similar program from any of the People's Democracies. There are Russian language

207 courses and hours of Russian music. News and other special programs dealing with industrial and agricultural production are frequent and consist chiefly of the glorification of achievements and the castigation of those who lag behind.

The program of the Kossuth and Petöfi radios is transmitted by regional relay stations at Mosonmagyaróvár, Miskolc, Nyiregyháza, Szombathely and Pécs. These relay stations re-transmit the program of the Budapest studios, although they have limited facilities for originating local programs.

Numerous foreign countries broadcast in Hungarian at different hours of the day for the Magyar population, just as Hungarian radios also broadcast in foreign languages.

The effort of the USSR and the People's Democracies is considerable in this regard. Table 1 lists stations, wave lengths in meters, and the (Budapest) time of the broadcasts in Hungarian as of May 1955.

TABLE 1.

Station	Broadcast Time		Wave Length (in meters)
Moscow, USSR	daily	7:00-7:30 A.M.	25, 31, 41
	daily	6:00-6:30 P.M.	49
	Mondays and Fridays	4:00-4:30 P.M.	40
Uzhgorod, USSR	daily	9:00 A.M.	337.1
		5:30 P.M.	337.1

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Banska-Bystrica, Czechoslovakia	week-days	6:15-6:30 A.M.	427.9
		2:00-2:10 P.M.	427.9
		5:20-6:00 P.M.	427.9
Radio Rumania	week-days	4:40-6:00 A.M.	261, 397
		2:15-2:45 P.M.	261, 397
		6:15-6:40 P.M.	261, 397
			1935
			(Sat. 397)
		8:30-9:15 P.M.	261
	Sundays	7:00-7:20 A.M.	261, 397
		12:20-1:00 P.M.	261, 397
		6:00-7:00 P.M.	261, 397
		8:30-9:15 P.M.	261

There is no ruling against listening to non-Communist foreign broadcasts, but the government uses every means of intimidation against those who listen to broadcasts from democratic countries. Several of the widely publicized trials of conspirators and other "enemies of the people" presumably brought to light the fact that the defendants were regular listeners to the Western radios, which gave them their subversive ideas. There is a relatively high tax on the operation of radio receivers besides the high price of the sets themselves. This, however, does not seem to discourage people from owning and operating sets capable of picking up middle and short wave foreign broadcasts, and most of them, according to refugees, make extensive use of them.

Besides the United States, whose voice has been heard in Hungary through the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe, several Western countries broadcast in Hungarian, e.g. Radios Paris, Madrid, Vatican,

207 the BBC, etc. These broadcasts are regularly being jammed, with more or less success, depending upon the region.

Special mention must be made of the close circuit radio receivers which came into use in 1950. This wire-connected system is actually a huge public address system; it consists of a single speaker with a volume control. The set is installed in any home, free of charge, but a small monthly rental fee is charged. These sets offer, of course, the official program of government radios exclusively and cannot be tuned to another station. There has been a sharp increase in the rental of these sets which are cheap to operate and the only possible radio in villages not provided with electricity (batteries are prohibitively high-priced). Owning such a "politically reliable" radio receiver represents, furthermore, a patriotic act.

CLOSE CIRCUIT RADIO RECEIVERS

YEAR	NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES WHERE AVAILABLE	NO. OF SETS
1950	7	1,600
1951	101	34,300
1952	183	120,000
1953	232	221,880

Besides in villages without electricity, this type of set is more common in localities with a relatively high percentage of Communists, e.g. the industrial towns of Ózd, Tatabánya, Miskolc

and the kolkhoz towns of Karcag, Kisujszállás, Túrkeve. 207

Today, approximately 1,400,000 radio receivers are in operation in Hungary, 300,000 of which are the wire-connected close circuit type; there are no data available as to how many of the total number of radio receivers are powerful enough to tune in to Western stations, but it is safe to assume that approximately one-third of them are. Five thousand schools are equipped with radio receivers of different types.

Motion pictures are a very important media of mass propaganda, 546 and the Communists have built up a motion picture theatre network which can compete with those of the West European countries.

In 1935, there were altogether 410 movie theaters in Hungary. There are six times that many today, for the present government considers motion pictures a primary medium of propaganda. The number of settlements provided with movie facilities was 2181 in 1953, that is, about two-thirds of all the communities. There are dozens of itinerant movies with their own generator attachments which show pictures in villages lacking electricity. These itinerant movies attract more than 400,000 patrons a year.

Almost half of the pictures shown are Russian. In 1951, Soviet films boasted of 460,000 showings in Hungary, with 44 million seats sold.

214 Papers, of course, are not the only publishing activity. Bibles
794 are published by the Bible Committee of the Hungarian Protestant Churches. In 1949 they disposed of 30,000 Bibles. In 1950 it was 15,000 up till the end of August, the rate of distribution slowing down as people are now awaiting a new translation on which an Old Testament Committee is working, the New Testament being nearly completed. (The current translation is of 1911.) Again 30,000 hymn books were distributed in 1949 and more than 15,000 by September, 1950. Books and pamphlets are published in considerable quantities, Turneiser's *Cry of the Soul* is one of the more recent. Separate school text books have been published for each of the eight school classes. The Church Calendar is produced in 55,000 copies; *Az Utitáes* (The Companion) is issued as a guide to daily Bible reading; Karl Barth's *Dogmatics* and *Gospel and Law* have been issued, as have works by Bereczky and Péter; there was a special pamphlet on the Holy Year and another against anti-semitism.

794 The Protestant Churches also attach considerable importance
[207] to the broadcasting time which is allotted to them. The Reformed Church has a fortnightly half-hour and every eighth week it broadcasts a full mission service. Its leaders also broadcast from time to time on other programmes. Since October they have also been given a half hour in both Hungarian and English on the short-wave programmes. Other churches have equivalent facilities although in October, 1950, the Catholics were still not availing themselves of their time.

The Reformed Church also has its own charity service and maintains 12 homes for orphans, four homes for old people, one home for epileptics, a mental hospital and a nursing home. These institutions are run by the central administration of the church. There are also others run by its local bodies. A special Sunday at the end of October was devoted to collections in all churches for the maintenance of these institutions. Every district church also maintains a church institute.

795 The situation in the Lutheran Church was explained by Bishop Dezséry, the successor to Bishop Ordass. The Lutherans, he said, have about 500,000 people. They are organised in four districts, each with a bishop. There are 21 deacons and 320 congregations. The largest is Budapest with 75,000 people. It is essentially a " diaspora " church (that is to say, scattered) and in remote places simply organised into pastoral circles.

874 The Lutheran Theological College is at Sopron and has about 100 students, 15 of whom were new this year. It runs a five-year course but is considering reducing it to four years. Latin, Greek
794 and Hebrew are compulsory. Lutheran publications include the
204 weekly *Evangélikus Elet* (Lutheran Life) 12,000 copies, the monthly *Lélek Pástos* (The Pastor) for pastors, and a weekly